# The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.—NO. 1033 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Democratic Demonstration for Wood at the Academy of Music.

Mayor Wood's Address, and Speeches of Attorney-General Cushing, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John Cochrane and others.

## German Demonstration for Tiemann.

Hon. Daniel Sickles' Speech at Volks Garten.

The Wood meeting at the Academy of Music, last night, was enormously large and very enthusiastic. Long before the time appointed for the commencement, every foot of space in the house was occupied, and several thousand persons, unable to obtain admittance, gathered in immediate around various speakers, who from balconies in Fourth-street, Irving-place, undertook to address them. Within and without the building there were not less than twelve thousand persons. Express was impossible after seven o'clock—half an hour before the proceedings commenced. Many of the prominent members of the Committee were excluded. The Mayor himself had to be lifted in over the shoulders of the crowd.

Hon. Peter Wemple, coming forward, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, it becomes my pleasing duty to state briefly the object for which we have met here to-night. It is to meet the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty face to face, and to hear him personally in reply to the unmanly attacks and infamous charges which has been heaped upon him. [Great Applause.] Wood is the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic Party in opposition to Fernando Wood, in the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican Party. It is for you, fellow-citizens, to say that he is not defeated by the factional opposition to the Democratic Party, where by the factional opponents in our own ranks. I will now introduce to you as Chairman of this meeting, that well-known citizen and sound Democrat, RICHARD F. CARMAN.

Mr. J. CARMAN briefly addressed the audience. Colonel McCOMB then read the following list of Vice-Presidents:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Gen. Bennett, | H. D. Banks, |
| Hon. M. Fitzgerald, | Elijah Fisher, |
| Hon. Andrew Mickel, | Nelson Taylor, |
| Royal Phelps, | John Hart, |
| John S. Brower, | Thomas Stearns, |
| Wm. Wilson, | John Lynch, |
| Hon. Benj. H. Wetmore, | Daniel W. Norris, |
| Col. C. W. Dyckman, | W. C. H. Wendell, |
| Hon. Jas. Bell, | Hon. Geo. Cornwell, |
| Hon. Robt. Kelly, | Dr. Christ. Nantz, |
| Wm. H. Robertson, | J. R. Brookhead, |
| Hon. Wm. F. Tucker, | Miles Hatfield, |
| Hon. R. A. Wainwright, | Hon. Ed. C. Wood, |
| Hon. Wm. Kent, | John Lander, |
| Edwin Cromwell, | Charles Francis, |
| Hon. Richard Schell, | Valentine Lutz, |
| Hon. Jas. C. Mallon, | Jacob Schomberger, |
| Hon. Philip W. Phoenix, | John Banich, |
| Hon. Andrew H. Dyckman, | E. S. Kelly, |
| Hon. Josiah B. Childs, | James F. Oakley, |
| Hon. Wm. Gage, | Wm. Maltewey, |
| Hon. D. J. Chatfield, | Casper C. Childs, |
| | Chas. A. Secor, |
| | Lewis Rose, |
| | Hardett Smith, |
| | Morgan L. Harris, |
| | Richd. B. Connolly, |
| | John Clancey, |
| | Michael Tierney, |
| | Seth C. Hawkins, |
| | Charles Gilfillan, |
| | Wm. H. Willis, |
| | Jacob A. Bruckel, |
| | Thos. Carpenter, Sr., |
| | Wm. Mackey, |
| | Henry Hoffmire, |
| | Dr. A. V. Williams, |
| | Samuel Osgood, |
| | Thomas McSpedon, |
| | Hon. P. B. Sweeny, |
| | Hon. Ed. Merrill, |
| | Hon. Wm. F. Russell, |
| | John Wesley Hunt, |
| | James Carpenter, |
| | C. Ward Smith, |
| | James Riley, |
| | Henry Marshal |
| | Michael Burk, |
| | Francis C. Clark, |
| | George H. Purser, |
| | James Lynch, |
| | James Ryan, |
| | Hugh Kelly, |
| | W. P. Kunzler, |
| | T. H. Ferris, |
| | Thomas Dunlap, |
| | Wm. Dunham, |
| | W. E. Lawrence, |
| | Wm. D. Kennedy, |
| | Solomon Townsend, |
| | John Dunham, |
| | James C. Willet, |
| | John J. Bentley, |
| | John Scott, |
| | Charles Brown, |
| | Augustus Fundy, |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. R. Bradford, | S. D. Vanderheyden, |
| Stephen P. Russell, | Henry Hayes, |
| Douglas Taylor, | Alex. Ward, |
| Hamb. F. Webster, | Joseph C. Rose, |
| Geo. W. Ray, | Oliver O'Donnell, |
| F. B. Mahony, | Eugene A. Hosley, |
| Moses D. Gale, | John H. Chambers, |
| John A. McLaughlin, | Henry P. West, |
| Erastus W. Glover, | Thomas Stephens, |
| John A. Godfrey, | James Moorhead, |
| Alfred Chancellor, | Andrew L. Byrne, |
| Nicholas Siegrist, | Henry H. Morange, |
| Alfred Reed, | Wm. H. King, |
| Samuel M. Faye, | Leonard Van Kleek. |

The subjoined resolutions were then read by Mr. FERNANDO S. DEBRAY:

RESOLVED, That we congratulate our brethren, the triumphant Democracy of the State, upon the glorious and unparalleled victory which has restored New-York into the hands of the Democracy, signally influenced the foreign and domestic policy of the Federal Administration, and given evidence of what our united party can accomplish in spite of the spoils-seeking factions and coalitions of our common enemies; that the election of the Democratic State ticket is hailed by our fellow-citizen, GOVERNOR J. TUCKER, by a plurality of nearly 10,000, in a State which gave JOHN C. FREMONT, one short year since, a plurality of over 80,000, may fairly be claimed as one of the most signal victories on record, and an evidence that the sober second thought of the people is always just, honest and right.

RESOLVED, That the existing Charter of the City, adopted by the last Legislature, was cunningly framed to divest the present Mayor of any control over the conduct of the various Municipal departments, and the attempt, on the part of his unscrupulous Know-Nothing and Republican press, to hold him responsible for the enormous burden of taxation, is equally dishonest and unjust, and a transparent and weak invention of the enemy.

RESOLVED, That the Legislature of 1857, which deprived the Empire City of its ancient franchises and the right of self-government, at the same time passed laws requiring the erection of a new City Hall and other works involving a debt of over $5,000,000, and by special legislation increased the item of salaries to be annually paid to Municipal officials nearly $400,000.

RESOLVED, That if any candidate is to be held responsible for the expenditures thus authorized by legislative enactments, the rule is still more applicable to his opponent, the corporate of the Almshouse Department having actually increased 140 per cent. since 1853, leaping from $300,000 to $945,000 in the first year that he was elected to the Board of Tax Governors, though possessed indisputably of entire control over its management and expenditures.

RESOLVED, That the wasteful and corrupt policy of the Republican Party, resulting in State bankruptcy, has been recently condemned by the enlightened people of this State, and to inaugurate the Seward-Weed policy in the municipal government of this City could not fail to result in similar extravagance and corruption.

RESOLVED, That the object of our partisan enemies in procuring as their candidate for Mayor a bogus Democrat, long doubtful, and now at last openly a renegade and an apostate, has been to trumpet forth his sole as evidence that a proportion of the people of New-York are satisfied with their deprivation of municipal franchises, are satisfied with the Metropolitan Police, are satisfied with our dozen executive departments, divested of responsibility to our representatives, are satisfied under the long list of Black Republican outrages and innovations upon our rights of local self-government; any and all with the heavy drafts made upon our City Treasury by a system of new officials sent hither to eat out our substance, and that the success of the anti-Democratic coalition would leave our City in the hands of these "commissioners," made up as they are of men either openly our opponents, or, still worse, nominal Democrats pensioned by the opposition.

RESOLVED, That the Democracy owe to themselves to elect FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor, because it is upon him, chief of all, that the enmity of the Black Republican partizans has been wreaked; because he, more than any other one man, has been the mark against whom the shafts of calumny, malediction and reproach have been leveled; because he has been recalled as the representative man of our civic interests, no less than of our partizan principles; because the Legislature has sought to deprive him, at the dictation of WARD and SEWARD, of one-half the term of office conferred on him by the people of this City one year ago; because we know him to be prompt, able, efficient and capable in the execution of his high duties; because he has ever been the friend of the poor and the lowly, and the advocate of their just and lawful rights; because he has been the friend of the misprovided citizen against the oppressions of the foreign and the blind; and, finally, because he is the unquestionable regular nominee of the Democratic Republican Party, and as such entitled to our unswerving and hearty support, and a triumphant election.

RESOLVED, That since the Black Republicans and their allies have undertaken to rent their gentlemen in wise-only and theatrical threats, we in our turn do declare their any Democrat who, at this crisis of public and private credit, neglects to record his vote in favor of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is a traitor alike to the interests of himself and his fellow-citizens, now and hereafter; and that it is the plain duty of every good citizen to render his verdict against the longer continuance in power of the Black Republicans in our City affairs, as well as in those of our State, who have reduced the late great City to a sad spectacle of inefficient government, riot, extravagant taxation and impending bankruptcy.

RESOLVED, That we are prepared for the contest, and that we anticipate a most signal and unsurpassed victory; that we thank our opponents for concentrating (as they did on the fall of November) all their nominations and all their support upon a single city and county ticket, that we may measure our strength together more fairly, and achieve our victory more decidedly; that the Democratic Party will not only rout this incongruous and spoils-seeking coalition from the field, but will utterly annihilate it and disperse it; and that the "double victory which must crown the present struggle" will be the more glorious because it will be achieved in spite of traitors within our ranks, and in defiance of enemies without.

The resolutions were adopted amidst immense cheering. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General, was the first speaker. When he had concluded, loud calls were raised for FERNANDO WOOD, whose appearance was hailed by overwhelming cheers. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this reception, and confess the embarrassment of my position. It is most embarrassing to appear as a speaker upon an occasion the proceedings of which I am necessarily so much identified with. And believe me when I assure you that if there were no other considerations than those immediately appertaining to myself, I should not undertake it. If myself alone as an individual was the only party to this contest it would not become me to be present in the attitude of defender of my official acts. But there are others whose interests are paramount to my own. There is a great principle involved in the present contest—there are many thousand citizens of this metropolis who consider me as representing them and their rights, and who ask that I shall stand forth in the advocacy of the great doctrine of self-government, and in defence of the good name of the City which is tarnished by the misrepresentations and calumnies of reckless aspirants for power and place. It has been alleged that it is necessary to elect a new Mayor by which to reduce the taxes, and give the people security of life and property. It is stated that the taxes have risen to an enormous sum, and that Mayor WOOD is responsible for it—that murder, assassinations, burglaries and robberies are of daily and almost hourly occurrence, and that they can be traced to my door—in short, that I would be held responsible for every evil that afflicts this great metropolis, whether of a social, political or financial character. Figures are produced to show the great increase of the taxes since I have held office, but all reference to the details and the causes, and the various disbursements which go to make up the grand total, are carefully omitted. It is statements of facts which are not facts, and bold allegations without proofs, and denunciations without reasons or measure, by which your opponents are attempting to smuggle my opponent into office.

### MCKEON'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

A certain government official, who never appears upon the stage of politics (though always in office) except when the Democratic Party places him in nomination, has recently distinguished himself by a speech in this house, in which he propounded to me certain grave questions. He asks me to explain why the taxes have increased under my administration, and desires me to answer him how it was that in 1853 the taxes were only three millions, but that in 1857 they were over eight millions. If he had examined facts, and consulted numerical figures instead of rhetorical ones, he would not have falsely represented the taxes of 1853 to have been only $3,000,000. If he had consulted chapters 509 and 222 of the Laws of 1853 he would have avoided the imputations of ignorance or malice, and found the tax levy was over $5,000,000. This assertion is to be taken at 5 cents on 55 3 cent.—a margin which experience proves must be always allowed to his legal as well as municipal opinions.

In the report of Comptroller FLAGG for 1853, page 26, he states the tax levy for 1853 to be $5,067,275, and even my more rabid enemies will not dispute his testimony. But for the purpose of exonerating myself from this accusation I shall again invoke the testimony of A. C. FLAGG in his semi-annual report made in September last to the Board of Councilmen. On page 11 of that document he states the increase of 1857 over 1853 to be $2,996,916 47, but accompanies the statement with this candid acknowledgment: "A considerable portion of this increase is made up from assessments over which the Common Council and the Finance Department have no control, but which are made by special act of the Legislature, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Almshouse increase | $458,900 00 |
| Common Schools (State) increase | 100,000 00 |
| Common Schools (City) increase | 406,210 81 |
| Commissioners of Record increase | 350,000 00 |
| State-mill tax increase | 406,332 27 |
| Proportion of interest on revenue bond | 140,000 00 |
| Total | $1,863,343 08 |

Deducting this sum of $1,863,343, and the Central Park interest, which could not have been controlled by the Common Council, and the balance is $787,613 39, the expenditure of which can be principally traced to the Legislature at Albany in 1856 and 1857. For the $3,000,000 increase between 1853 and 1857, I therefore deny that I am responsible; but presuming the McKEON theory to be correct, $600,000 only could be charged to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

Now, let us apply the same scales to MR. TIEMANN, the nominee of this logician, and determine his comparative short-comings.

In 1853 the expenses of the Alms-House was $385,000 and in 1856 the expenses reached $925,000, or 140 per cent. in two years. My alleged liability was only 20 per cent., showing that by this test MR. TIEMANN is a worse public officer by 120 per cent.

But argument is wasted in such a position. The expenses of every city, county and State in the Union, and the United States Government itself, have steadily increased; but must it, therefore, be inferred that each successive President, Governor, Mayor and Common Council are more infamous than their predecessor? I having thus proved the gross misrepresentation made by the United States District-Attorney, and proved the false basis upon which he argued, will an enlightened public press that published his statements present my answer?

In relation to salaries, Mr. MCKEON is equally unfortunate. He insists that in 1849 the item of salaries was only $212,000, when it appears from the document last mentioned (page 23) that it was $325,000 in 1853, and only $412,000 in 1857—which, considering his general statement, must be viewed as extraordinarily accurate—though he understated and overstated, to suit his occasion, to the extent of $80,000.

### MAYOR'S POWER OVER EXPENDITURES.

But is it right to make the Mayor responsible for the taxes, or of the amount of the expenditure of the City Government, however great they may be? Do you know the Constitution of the Government of this City? It is distributed into departments, each department governed by an independent head, either elected by the people or created by the Legislature, or appointed by the Governor, or if named by the Mayor, as in the solitary instance of the Croton Board, is placed directly independent of the Mayor, whatever offences they may commit. The Mayor has no check or influence or control over the management of these different Boards. The charters of 1849, '53 and '57, are all alike in this respect; whilst every distributes the government in this wise, they all limit the duties of the Mayor, by designating. Instead of that unity and consolidation of executive authority, as necessary not only for a proper enforcement of the laws and the security of economy in expenditures, these charters disseminate power among the several executive departments, the tendency and effect of which is not only to deteriorate the efficiency of the government, but to take away the necessary and salutary accountability. The Finance Department has entire control over the collection and disbursements of the public money—keeping of all public accounts, and the general monetary affairs of the Corporation. The Mayor has no veto or direction over it. Its head is elected by the people, to whom alone he acknowledges an allegiance. The same independence exists in the Law Department, in the City Inspector's Department, the Street Department, the Croton Department, and, in short, throughout the whole organization of the City Government. The Mayor is, therefore, not responsible for expenditures or extravagance of the Common Council. I repeat that, under the provisions of the Charters of 1849, 1853 and 1857, no adequate power is conferred upon the Mayor to regulate or even ascertain the expenditures. The departments are close boroughs—petty principalities, or sealed books—each distinct from the other, and no check can be imposed upon them. The Legislature that passes, and the Governor that signs the annual tax bill for the expenses of the City Government, are equally responsible, and, perhaps, more so, from the fact that they have withheld from the Mayor the authority by which such evils could have been examined, corrected or exposed. It is not alleged that the great bulk of the work undertaken is unnecessary, but that its cost is extravagant, or not properly and faithfully performed. Until the passage of the Charter of 1849 the Heads of Departments were in some degree under the control of the Common Council; but, since that time, has any Mayor of the City of New-York, Republican or Democrat, been able to regulate the monstrous and irresponsible Municipal Government created and conducted by a Republican or Whig Legislature? What did Mayors WOODHULL, KINGSLEY or WETHERBEE accomplish towards that object? In 1849-'50 and '51, the Whig or Republican Party controlled both the Legislature and the Common Council, and, as I shall presently prove, the expenses of the City Government still steadily increased. In those years alone the Almshouse Department, the Common Schools, State and City Police, State Mill Tax, and expenses of the Commissioners of Record, increased $1,983,807, to which, being added $140,579 salaries and expenses imposed by special acts of the Legislature, affords a grand total of $2,122,386. In each of those years the Common Council exceeded the appropriations in the aggregate to $1,235,000, which was subsequently legalized by the Legislature.

That portion of the press and the public which is disposed to hold me responsible for the expenditures of the City Government, at the same time, urges the election of one of the Governors of the Almshouse, who, with nine associates, indisputably possess full and complete authority over the management and outlays of the Almshouse Department.

Let us see how far the rule unfairly applied to me will fairly apply to him. In 1853, some four years since, the appropriation for the Almshouse was $385,000, and in 1857 it appears by the Comptroller's report to be $842,800, an increase of 119 per cent.; and in the intervening years the average increase was about 30 per cent. But the remarkable fact is apparent, from their estimates for 1858, that one-third, at least, of the whole amount proposed to be collected for the infirm and suffering poor of 1858, is appropriated to salaries; in other words, one dollar out of every five is expended on officials.

To these expenses should be added the debt incurred in the erection of the workhouse, which has miserably failed as a source of revenue or a means of correction.

But let us see who is really responsible for the onerous taxation, and which are the departments, and who are the men under whose direction the money is expended.

The tax levy of the present year may be taken as a fair illustration of preceding years:

Whole amount of the tax levy for 1857 ..... $7,000,546

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ITEMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Almshouse | $843,800 |
| Public education | 1,100,410 |
| Common School (State) | 393,625 |
| State mill-tax | 393,805 |
| Interest on City debt | 625,790 |
| Police Salaries | 825,500 |
| Salaries | 416,000 |
| Streets, Lamps, Gas, &c. | 1,566,000 |
| Total | $6,073,080 |

—balance expended by the several departments over which the Mayor has not the least control.

It is here seen that out of an expenditure of over seven millions, more than six millions is made up of items with which neither the Mayor nor the Common Council have the least control.

### INCREASED EXPENDITURES.

Who is responsible for the gradual and continual increase of taxation in New-York? The following tables, carefully collected from the Comptroller's reports, show that this increase is principally in the Almshouse, public education, Commissioners of Record, and our contribution to the support of the State government:

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

| | Amount raised by tax. | Increase over the preceding yr. |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1853 | $385,000 00 | |
| For the year 1854 | 427,000 00 | $42,000 00 |
| For the year 1855 | 613,450 00 | 186,450 00 |
| For the year 1856 | 925,000 00 | 311,550 00 |
| For the year 1857 | 843,800 00 | |
| Total increase | | $540,000 00 |
| Decrease in 1857 | | 81,200 00 |
| Net increase | | $458,800 00 |

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1853 | $50,000 00 | |
| For the year 1856 | 150,000 00 | $100,000 00 |
| For the year 1857 | 350,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Total increase | | $350,000 00 |
| Whole amount thus far appropriated for that purpose | | $550,000 00 |

POLICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1853 | $615,000 00 | |
| For the year 1854 | 672,715 00 | $257,715 00 |
| For the year 1855 | 819,400 00 | |
| For the year 1856 | 824,500 00 | 9,100 00 |
| For the year 1857 | 825,500 00 | |
| Total increase | | $266,815 00 |
| Decrease in 1855 and 1857 | | 56,315 00 |
| Net increase | | $210,510 00 |

STATE MILL TAX.

| | Amount raised by tax. | Increase over the prov. year. |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1853 | $163,403 23 | |
| For the year 1854 | 310,234 60 | $206,816 46 |
| For the year 1855 | 348,714 34 | 38,489 65 |
| For the year 1856 | 606,826 03 | 202,111 69 |
| For the year 1857 | 511,740 50 | |
| Total increase | | $506,417 80 |
| Decrease in 1857 | | 97,085 53 |
| Net increase | | $406,332 27 |

COMMON SCHOOLS (CITY.)

| | Amount raised by tax. | Increase over the previous yr. |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1853 | $600,000 00 | |
| For the year 1854 | 665,813 50 | 64,813 50 |
| For the year 1855 | 850,000 00 | 257,186 50 |
| For the year 1856 | 1,023,354 26 | 67,354 26 |
| For the year 1857 | 1,100,210 81 | 76,654 45 |

COMMON SCHOOLS (STATE.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the year 1853 | $129,971 91 | |
| For the year 1854 | 74,732 55 | |
| For the year 1855 | 124,904 43 | 50,161 88 |
| For the year 1856 | 126,116 99 | 1,212 56 |
| For the year 1857 | 283,805 37 | 157,688 38 |
| Total increase | | $705,071 63 |
| Decrease | | 55,230 36 |
| Net increase | | $649,849 27 |

I have thus shown the inaccuracy of MCKEON'S statement—the want of power in the Mayor to control or influence the City expenses; and pointed to the several departments to which the increased taxation is justly chargeable; and now at once present some additional facts. I charge that the Legislature—which for several years has been in possession of an adverse political party to which we belong—is not only responsible for much of this increase, but that the last Legislature, in addition to the wrongs, injuries and usurpations it perpetrated upon us, has saddled upon us an additional indebtedness of nearly six millions of dollars.

### WHAT BLACK REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION COST THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

I present a carefully collated statement of the debts and expenses created by legislation at Albany, from and including 1853 to 1857. I desire the tax-payers who look to me to correct the alleged abuses in the City Government to carefully scan this statement:

LAWS OF 1857.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 244—To reduce acts relative to District Courts. Sec. 55 allows the unlimited appointment of attendants. In seven District Courts three attendants appointed in each, at $800 | $16,800 |
| Sec. 56 increases clerks' and justices' salaries—justices $7,000, clerks $5,250 | 12,250 |
| Chapter 37—In relation to the salaries of Croton Aqueduct Board | 5,000 |
| Chapter 677—Amending assessment law—expenses, new system, $477,500, old system $32,500—increase $445,000 | 15,000 |
| Chapter 84—To authorize building new reservoir | 1,906,000 |
| Chapter 304—To provide for canvassers' annual expenses | 6,000 |
| Chapter 295—In relation to Marine Court annual costs | 2,300 |
| Chapter 771—Regulating Central Park—annual expenditures $100,000, and power to create a debt of $1,000,000 | 1,065,000 |
| Chapter 670—To erect a new City Hall | 2,000,000 |
| SPECIAL ACTS TO LEGALIZE CLAIMS AGAINST THE CORPORATION NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW. | |
| Chapter 347—To legalize acts of Supervisors. Annual salary of Clerk of Deputy Receiver of Taxes | $1,200 |
| Chapter 397—To provide payment for certain articles furnished by MCKEESON & BARNS, "notwithstanding said articles were not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City" | 7,000 |
| Chapter 92—To legalize the payment of one-sixth additional salary to the clerks of Police Courts, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1852. Claim created and paid | 16,000 |
| Chapter 781—To legalize payment for painting and graining Superior Court room, "notwithstanding said painting and graining was not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City" | 300 |
| Chapter 482—An act to legalize payment of certain grapping and surveying | 2,600 |
| Increase police expenses under new law | 125,400 |
| Election expenses for December | 20,000 |
| Total | $3,512,454 |

1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorizing the rebuilding of Tompkins' Market and creating of stock, interest redeemable in 1900 | $70,000 |

LAWS OF 1855.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 126.—Legalizing payment to Police Justices for extra services at the rate of one-sixth of the present compensation, from 6th May, 1853 | $7,000 |
| Chapter 128.—Legalizing increase of salary of Receiver and Deputy Receiver of Taxes, four clerks and messenger. Actual claim created | 5,375 |
| Chapter 375.—To increase the salary of the Justice of the Superior Court and Common Pleas, Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge and Justices of the Supreme Court. | |
| Comptroller's estimate, 1855—doc. 69 | 24,000 |
| Comptroller's estimate, 1857—doc. 37 | 125,400 |
| Chapter 407.—Organizing Commissioners of Record for year | 50,000 |
| Total | $295,275 |

LAWS OF 1854.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 198.—Authorizing Court of Common Pleas to appoint clerk and one or more deputies. | |
| Annual cost of Comptroller's estimate, 1857, document 37 | $6,700 |
| Chapter 313.—To complete south wing of workhouse | 60,000 |
| Chapter 242.—Authorizing loan of $500,000 to build new reservoir | 500,000 |
| Total | $566,700 |

LAWS OF 1853.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chapter 220—Relative to Superior Court, Common Pleas and Sessions Court, forfeiting power to appoint attendants without limits, cost—see Comptroller's estimates for 1857, document 37 | | $27,400 |
| Chapter 542—Fire Warden's estimates | | 16,000 |
| Chapter 191—For erecting south wing of workhouse | | 75,000 |
| Chapter 616—Central Park—Cost and expenses | $5,169,000 | |
| Assessments | 1,600,000 | $3,569,000 |
| Total | | $3,681,400 |

TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1853 | $3,681,400 |
| 1854 | 566,700 |
| 1855 | 295,275 |
| 1856 | 70,000 |
| 1857 | 5,812,000 |
| Total | $10,505,975 |

PROSPECTS FOR 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mill-tax for 1858, being three mills, on the present basis of valuation, will be | $1,563,225 75 |

Now why is the Republican Legislature allowed to escape condemnation and censure whilst its supporters and advocates are permitted to hurl their anathemas upon my devoted head? Is it an effort to mislead the public as to the perfidy of the acts for which their own party is alone responsible? Can the authors of this mode of warfare imagine that the people of New-York had so soon forgotten not only the prodigacy and corruption of the party who are really responsible for this grievous burthen but the dire wrongs and outrages which were inflicted upon them by the Legislature, under the dictum of party drill? Has the smoke which now pervades the political atmosphere, and is blinding the judgments of many honest men, become so dense from this cause that it is impossible to see through it? Fellow citizens, these attacks upon me have this design; it is to mislead the public mind, and to subdue the just indignation of an insulted community. If it do direct attention from the usurpations which this same party, though then acting under another name, was still acting, as now, in communion with the same Democratic leaders, upon the municipal rights of New-York. What are these usurpations? The people and Corporation of this City asked for a new Charter, which would consolidate the government, concentrate power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate, and abolish the hydra-headed system which has led to most of our financial evils. What did it give us in return? More decentralization, instead of concentration, and laws which rendered my office yet weaker. Instead of clothing the Mayor with sufficient authority to execute the laws and abolish the ten thousand evils pervading the community, they have left it the mere figurehead upon the ship of state, without any influence in determining its course or direction. The people and Corporation asked that the police should be placed under the exclusive direction of the Mayor, but instead it deprived him of all power over it, placing it under the direction of a partisan Board appointed by the Governor. The people and Corporation asked for privilege to build a City Hall, but this was denied, and that right usurped also, by the appointment of its own tools and interests, with the privilege of expending two millions of the people's money.

The authority to improve our own parks was denied by the passage of a bill which not only named the Commissioners, but empowered them to expend money at discretion, without hindrance and without check by the Corporation of the City. Thus was created several independent Boards by which this City is to be governed, each board deriving its authority from the central power at Albany, to whose political fortunes they always cater. This principle of governing by boards is peculiarly Black Republican. Some years ago it was the Board of Emigrant Commissioners, the Board of Almshouse Governors and the Board of Education, which together spend one-half of the whole sum required for the absolute support of the City government. Under the Constitution of 1821 the central power at Albany controlled the State through the patronage centered there in the Governor and Legislature. The people became jealous of this shying, and called a new Convention to revise the Constitution, which amended by decentralizing power, and giving all appointments to the people of the said counties, towns, cities and villages. But Mr. WOOD had discovered a way to avoid this feature of the Constitution. It is to create boards to act instead, and if any difficulty is seen in that instrument, it is got over, by connecting one county with another, and thus creating a political division of the State within county, town, city or village; and the Court of Appeals has sanctioned this subterfuge as not repugnant to the letter of the Constitution. It was my good fortune to be the man to strike the first blow in resistance to this encroachment of the spirit of the Constitution. I hazarded all in my efforts to stand up against it in my opposition to the Metropolitan Police bill. Believing, as I believe still, that that act was a violation of the corporate franchises of this City and of the inherent rights of the people represented by me, I strove, by every means at my command, to repel and ignore it. "This is my offending and no more." Had I yielded and submitted, instead of the curses I should have had the support of the men who now pursue me. He then went into an investigation as to the political aspect of the contest, showing that the same combination which influenced and directed the passage of the iniquitous measures at Albany last Winter exists here now to crush out the Democracy, and himself particularly. He said that by a singular coincidence the ostensible Democrats who had occupied appointments in the several Boards or Commissions created by the Republican Legislature are now acting heartily with THURLOW WEED in this crusade against the party here. There appeared to be a fatality attending the political and personal integrity of every man who came within the vortex of Black Republican patronage—none could withstand it. Observation satisfied him that the moment either an American politician or a Democratic politician listened to the siren's voice of Weedism or Sewardism he was forever lost to the Democratic Party, and either came out its open foe or remained with it ostensibly only the better to betray and destroy it. In conclusion, Mayor WOOD said: I have spoken upon the subject of taxation and I have attempted to show the causes of the large taxation of the City of New-York, and have attempted to reply to the false charge against the Mayor of the City, that he is in any degree responsible for this taxation, whatever it may be, but mark me, fellow-citizens, when I say to you that all this effort to mislead the public of New-York with reference to taxation, and all this denunciation of myself, this calumny and malignant vituperation against my official and my personal character, is a vain subterfuge to divert the attention of the honest workers of New-York from the true issue to be determined in this canvass. Screening the profligacy of their own party and the wrongs which they have perpetrated on the people of this City, and feeling deeply the bitter injuries which not only persistently but politically they have attempted to perpetrate, and scaring the just condemnation and indignant denunciation of the people in return, they raise this cry by which they hope to escape observation and condemnation. They dare not to come before the indignant masses of New-York under their own legitimate title, as the Black Republican Party, and fearing to appear as Republicans or Americans, they skulk from their name while they hug closer to their bosoms their corrupt practices and principles. [Applause.] We are told that it is a people's party—that they have nominated a Democrat—" No," "no,"—and that this contest is between Democrats. They call their combination made up of Black Republicans, Know Nothings and Benedict Arnolds (applause) the People's Party. But this is not a new combination. This pavement Association, riding under a false flag, existed in the Legislature last Winter—was born by the votes of Republicans and Americans, traitorous Democrats these laws were fastened upon us. [Groans for the Legislature.] Let me direct your attention to the men who appear as the chief performers upon the occasion of this canvass. Let me revive your recollection with reference to the public acts of these very men, within six months, and you will see that the combination to-day is made up of the same men, in the same in its character and principles, objects and determinations, as it was last Winter, and, as it has since been in New-York. This campaign was opened upon the other side by a proclamation issued by a mystical body called the Anti-Wood league. The father of the Anti-Wood league, the gentleman now holding the position of District-Attorney of this County, who opened the canvass in opposition to the Democracy in the City of New-York, was also the father of the Metropolitan Police law. He was the daily attendant at the Albany Legislature last Winter, and used his official position to pass the iniquitous measures which I hope next Tuesday you will condemn in a voice not to be misunderstood. [Applause.] He was the Black Republican representative. Next, we find that the chief actor at the Wall-street meeting was JAMES M. SMITH. (Groans.) If your memories can go back you will find that it was this same gentleman who stood ready to sign warrants which were designed to drive your Mayor a felon through the streets of your City. (We will not let 'em.) The gentleman who presided upon that occasion, and who distinguished himself by a chaste and elegant speech, to which your Mayor received some compliments—you find is the appointee of the Black Republican Legislature as one of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, he being the President of that Board. I refer to Mr. COMEY. Coming down to the recent meeting held in this place, we find an Ex-Senator of the State Legislature was the most prominent performer upon that occasion—the man who, to preserve his seat in the Senate, sold his party for a mess of pottage—who gave his casting vote in the Senate, by which the last perpetrage of the Canals was thrown into the hands of the Black Republican dynasty, and who, it is well known, holds sympathy with our political enemies, and not with the party which has raised him to position, and another gentleman figured also upon that occasion to whom I have already referred—the United States District-Attorney. This gentleman declared at the Astor House last Fall, when I was a candidate before the people, that he was ready to shake hands with the Republicans, Know-Nothings, or any party, to defeat the candidate of Tammany Hall for the office of Mayor. [Groans.] And there, gentlemen, are the principal actors upon this occasion. It will thus be seen that this cabal is no new combination; that these persons who have acted with the Democratic Party, who belong to the organization to which we belong, have, in following the dictates of their mercenary spirits, not in one instance, but in many instances, proved treacherous, and have from time to time joined with the Black Republicans, until they now have consented to be their agents, tools and instruments, in perpetrating this great wrong against the organization to which they belong. (Three groans for JOHN MCKEON.)

Fellow citizens, do not think that this remark is the result of the slightest doubt. My abiding confidence is stronger to-night than ever that I have not called upon the honest masses of New-York in vain. (Loud cheers.) Now the day is nigh when by your suffrages I shall receive such a verdict that no man, be he ten thousand times greater than the humble individual before you may not be proud to remember and tell his children. [Protracted cheers.]

### SPEECH OF HON. JOHN KELLY.

MR. KELLY was introduced amid vociferous cheers. After returning his acknowledgments he proceeded to speak of the issues involved in the present contest, and commented severely on the incursions of the last State Legislature on the municipal rights of this City. On the very day that these laws were first put in force it was thought, he said, that our streets would be deluged in blood. But did the people interfere? No, they would not interfere until Mr. Recorder SUTRO attempted to drag the first executive officer of the City from the City Hall, and then the people stood up in their majesty to assert their rights. [Loud cheers.] But these gentlemen who now oppose the Democracy were going to cover up a multitude of sins in what was called the people's party. Ah, what a nice stratagem this was to get round the iniquity they had perpetrated upon the people. But the people saw through it so plainly that they could not be gulled, though he was sorry to say that intelligent men of fine education and cultivated minds had been led into the scene, though he was sure they would be glad to be out of it before all was over. [Cheers.] The instincts of the people were always right, and had been most attempted to rule them they would find that they could not do it unless the principles they advocated were in accordance with the Republican spirit of our institutions. They (the meeting) had no feeling in common with this People's party, and that party had no feeling in common with them, for he had often heard them say that they believed in Democratic Governments, but did not believe in Democratic associations. Now, that was a nice distinction to make. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, said the speaker, go on as you have commenced. You have commenced right. It is but a few days now until your Municipal election comes off. A fight you are going to have on that occasion—not with the people, for the people belong to the Democratic Party—but with all the isms and combinations, [Cries of "Yes, yes," and cheers]—as the Democratic nominee of the Democratic Party. [Renewed cheers and cries of "Yes, yes."] Will you sustain FERNANDO WOOD as a representative of the Democracy of this City? [Cries of "Yes."] I need not ask you the question, for I know you will do it. [A Voice—"Good."] And when this election has passed away, if we are beaten by any possibility, —but there is no such thing; it cannot be. [Voices—"No, it ain't possible."] But, I say, if we were beaten, what would be the consequence? What is the designing motive of the individuals who compose the Committees of this People's Party? There is our friend JOHN KENNEDY, he was in Tammany Hall years ago and I recollect him well; and I swear it was a good thing for Tammany Hall when he left it. I never knew the man in my life, otherwise than politically. Personally, he may be a gentleman, for I know nothing to the contrary; but politically, in Tammany Hall, I never knew that individual, but what he was making mischief. Therefore, I say it was a God-send to the Democratic Party when JOHN KENNEDY left Tammany Hall, and it would be a God-send if many more of the gentlemen who are in Tammany Hall would leave it, for we have had nothing but dissensions, we have had nothing but bickering, we have had nothing but personal rancor in Tammany Hall for the last five or six years. And when we came like sheep and lambs to tie down together, and it was said to us, "O, let the past go, never mind; we'll bury all our differences in oblivion," what happened? Why, just as soon as the election was over, up started these very men to make mere trouble. [Cheers.] Hence I say it would be a God-send if many more of them would leave Tammany Hall. The Democratic Party would be purified, and their absence would, in the end, be beneficial to the Democratic Party. (Cheers, and cries of "SICKLES.") Now, gentlemen, they may resort to all the intrigue and cunning that they possibly can display, but it is an impossibility for them to defeat the Democratic nominee on this occasion. It is not in your political record to warrant such a result. Go on, in your majesty, as you have commenced. You have here arrayed against you the Black Republican Party, a party that has no principles, which is based on bleeding Kansas, and, as it has been often reiterated, fastened themselves on

The New-York Times, Saturday, November 28, 1857.

and fundamental condition of the Bank of England, and the proportion of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation and deposits is the restrictions of the Bank Act does not permit the Bank to increase its circulation beyond £14,000,000 unless it has specie to the amount of two-fifths of its liabilities, including deposits as well as issues." And thus swore Mr. GEORGE WARD NORMAN, a director of the Bank: "For a full state of the circulation and deposits, say £21,000,000 of notes and £8,000,000 of deposits, making, in the whole, 29,000,000 of liabilities, the proper sum in coin and bullion for the Bank to retain is 8,000,000." And to the same effect where other directors. But in Great Britain it is not sufficient that this proportion of everything is required by the law, but it must be shown, and that continually, that it is there. This is accomplished by the publication of the quarterly weekly averages of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, from which the public can always see when the Bank has crossed the danger line. How different this from banking in the United States, where no proportionable rate of specie to the liabilities is ever prescribed, and where few, if any, suspected paper dollars ever come back to the bank that puts it forth, except for redemption! But one thing was wanting to complete this ideal of our banking system to utter worthlessness, and that one thing has been discovered—it is dispensation of the specie basis! Throughout the world, as far as paper money is known, a specie basis is deemed necessary to an institution which issues promises to pay specie. Not so in the United States. Paper upon paper has become the vogue with our banks, and the notes of other banks, actually a sandy foundation upon which a large proportion of our banks are built.

I do not speculate upon the evils of small paper money: they are palpable to every observer, and only require enumeration. 1. It drives away all hard money of equal denominations; for, in a competition between two currencies, the meanest is always the conqueror, and chases the other out of the field. 2. It is the great source of the crime of counterfeiting, for the mass of counterfeits consist of small notes. 3. It demoralizes the community, for people, not being willing to lose a note for which they have given value, instead of burning it when rejected by a knowing one as counterfeit, put it back to the pocket, and offer it again to an ignorant person, who receives it, and goes through the same process when rejected in his hands. 4. Small notes make the panics and bring on the ruin which break down good banks; for these small notes, being in the hands of the masses, when they get alarmed they assemble by thousands at the doors of the institution which issued the notes, demand the money, break the banks, and propagate the alarm which themselves feel until it becomes general; for nothing is more contagious than a moneyed panic, nor anything more unmanageable. 5. It plunges the poor and the ignorant, for every bank note, every one that is counterfeit, or on a broken bank, or on a bank that never existed, although it will run for a while, must stop somewhere; and when it does, is sure to stop in the hands of the poor and uninformed, upon that class least able to bear the loss, who have received these notes from banks while in operation, and who find the loss when stopped. 6. It excites to swindling; for knaves, with nothing but vessels for their capital and that in their own control or their order, are induced to set up manufactories of small paper, to be sent abroad and shed upon thousands of those among whom it is scattered all that is to make being cheap gains to the manufacturer. 7. It induces and even compels people to be wasteful of their money; for such is the natural honest and just contempt and distrust of small notes that he or she that receives one hurries off to lay it out for something not needed, while a piece of gold of the same amount would be valued and cherished, and laid by and kept and added to, until enough accumulated to make a purchase of something needed and useful. 8. It subjects the payer to be cheated or wronged in change, for giving paper in payment, he must receive the change in other paper; and for that, upon one, the meanest, most flagrant dirty and swindlers will always be picked out and shoved upon him. In short, such are the evils, the curses, the demoralization and cheating of small paper money, that all nations except the United States, place it in the category of a criminal agent, and suppress it accordingly.

Twenty odd years ago, when we were laboring to restore the constitutional currency to the Government and the people, the ready objection, repeated by all the friends of paper money, was, that there was not gold and silver in the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that objection was, that there was positively enough, and that scarcely enough would come to the United States if we would only create a demand for it by correcting the gold standard, make it the Government currency, and suppress small paper. Only a part of these things have been done, and there have flowed into the United States, or have been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold as the business of the United States could employ. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of coins, and the business of the United States would only employ about two hundred millions. This is not guess work, but bottomed upon authentic data for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, some more, or some less, according to their prosperity. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer needs money freely to carry on his business in the purchase of raw materials, and the payment of operatives, and in the construction or repair of buildings and machinery, and where the operatives themselves need money daily for the support of their families, the quantity of money required is far greater than in an agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And, therefore, England, the foremost manufacturing country, requires the greatest amount of money, and has it, to-wit, about eleven dollars a head; and Russia, so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the United States, in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting, would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the two—say, eight dollars a head; which, at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the natural demand; always remembering that the great payments are made with drafts and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the gold standard twenty-three years ago, have received a supply of gold to four or five times the amount which the business op-

erations of the people could employ. Of that amount the country retains only about [illegible] millions, to be considered the extent of the currency at the commencement of the present panic; and there is no doubt that twelve millions have arrived, and very fortunately so, as that sum two hundred millions would be the present estimate of the amount of gold and silver in the country—both of the hundred millions more than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty millions was the whole amount at that time, and that all in silver—not a particle of gold being then in circulation. And it is exactly thirty times as much as the whole Union possessed at the time of the termination of the first National Bank—the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver.

Under these circumstances, ($300,000,000 of gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health,) there was nothing in the state of the country to justify the [illegible] to justify its continuance. The only solution of such a catastrophe is the obvious one, to wit: the failure of bad banks and the consequent ruin which their failure has spread over the land. These insolvent pulled down their solvent; and the Legislatures of several States have put all on an equality; but the solvent should repulse the association. The living body should not be tied to the dead one. The solvent should recommence their payments, and make visible the broad line between the sound and the rotten, which the Legislatures have covered up; and public sentiment would then soon dispose of the latter in spite of legislative indulgence.

The solvent banks can and will resume, and that will satisfy those who for a moment look beyond the evil of the day; but to those who look ahead and see new evils in the perspective, and to the legislative power whose duty it is to provide against evils before they happen, something more will be seen to be necessary. A recurrence of such calamities, in the view of all such, should be guarded against, and that can effectually be done by two acts of Federal legislation—a stamp duty on paper currency, and a bankrupt law against bankrupt banks.

There is not a monarch in Europe who would treat his subjects, or suffer them to be treated, as the people of the United States are treated by the base part of their own banks, and the indulgent Legislatures which legalize their violations of law, promises and contracts. The issue of currency and its regulation is an attribute of sovereignty, and everywhere is exercised by the sovereign power, except in the United States. Here, also, it was intended to be an attribute of sovereignty, and was placed in the hands of Congress, and limited to the issue of gold and silver, and the regulation of its value. For our present Government was formed by hard-money men, who had seen and felt the disastrous and demoralizing effect of paper money, and were anxious to save their posterity from such calamities as they had suffered. They did their part to save us. Shall we be false to ourselves and to them? Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 27.**

Before Judge Betts.

*Frederick Stratton* was put on trial this morning, charged with having passed a false invoice through the Custom-House, with intent to defraud the revenue. The Government, however, made out no case which put the accused upon his defence, and the Jury, by direction of the Judge, rendered a verdict of not guilty. For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For defendant, Messrs. McCulloh & Ridgway.

**BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—CRIMINAL TERM.**

Before Judge Osborn and Supervisors Stidwell and Delaney.

This Court was opened yesterday morning for the transaction of criminal business. Thirty-two persons were arraigned—seventeen under indictments on complaint of the police, for selling liquor on Sunday, and fifteen complained of by the District-Attorney, for selling without license—all of whom pleaded not guilty.

The counsel for prisoners (Judge Moore) gave notice of his intention to demur against both classes of indictment, and the trials were postponed until December, at which time the expected decision of the Supreme Court in the case before it.

The parties arraigned were discharged, upon giving recognizances in the sum of $200 each.

Twenty-five indictments, mostly assaults and batteries, were then sent to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Court then proceeded with the civil business before it.

**SUPREME COURT—General Term—Nov. 27.**

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, Clerke and Peabody.

DECISIONS.

*John Ruck and C. Ruck, appellants, vs. Major, respondent.*—Judgment for defendant affirmed, with costs.

*Samuel Willard, President American Exchange Bank, vs. Morrison R. Way, &c.*—The part of the judgment appealed from by the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

*Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent, vs. John S. Lounsbury, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

*Frederick W. Dettering vs. Frederick Gross, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff to be modified, so that the plaintiff shall not bear the costs of the first reference. As to these costs, each party to pay his own. Plaintiff to have costs in appeal.

*James Hay vs. James Cumberland and William Lowe.*—Judgment for plaintiff reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

*Trowbridge vs. Lawler.*—Order appealed from, Affirmed with costs.

*McBride vs. Farmers' Bank of Salem.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

*In the matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.*—The order of special term affirmed with costs, on the appeal of the Company and of the other applicants.

*Elizabeth Hill vs. Mary Hill.*—Motion by appellant to open default denied, with costs.

*Central Bank vs. Empire Stone Dressing Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

*People ex rel. Giles vs. A. C. Flagg.*—The order making an extra allowance to the defendant reversed, without costs.

*Smith, &c. vs. Wilcox, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

*Jas. C. Wicker vs. Horace B. Dresser.*—Four orders settled, affirming orders below—two with $10 costs each, and two without.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

PRACTICE—AN ATTORNEY'S LIEN UNDER THE PAPERS OF A SUIT.

*Thomas Cunningham vs. George P. Widney.*—The affidavits are entitled as above, (merely Supreme Court, not designating what State or county,) and they also show that the place of trial of the action is Herkimer county. If the present motion were necessarily a motion in this action and between the parties to it, the motion should be made in that county; but no objection was made to its being heard here, and it is not between the above parties, but by the above plaintiff against his attorney who resides here, and might, therefore, be entitled in the matter of the attorney.

The affidavits show that the plaintiff has paid his attorney all his expenses and taxable costs, but has not paid all the demands for counsel fees, and that a reference is now pending on the question whether any counsel fees are due, and if so, how much. Before the reference, the plaintiff's attorney had written to his client, declaring that he would abandon the action unless he was paid the demand, and within a limited time. After that he gave notice that he would not proceed with the action, and notified the opposing attorney to the same effect, and to serve papers on the plaintiff himself.

There may have been language in some of these communications showing an intent to retain a lien on the papers, but if this is to be deemed so, he could not retain his lien after he abandoned the action, unless the fault was clearly on the part of his client. This does not appear. The controversy as to the amount due, and as to the time when it should be payable, is one in which it is doubtful who is in the right.

The plaintiff offers to give security to pay what should be found due. Let him do so; and let the attorney deliver over to the plaintiff or his present counsel all the papers in the cause.

*Samuel L. Hopping et al. vs. Wm. P. Scott et al.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs.

*Wm. P. Sweet, &c., vs. Peter Zeidler, &c.*—Costs to be taxed without regard to the estate.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

*Eli J. Blake vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Ordered that the three suits be consolidated, on condition that defendants stipulate to take short notice of trial, and to waive all objections which may arise in respect to the attachments.

*Dennis Keates vs. Peter Vale, Executor, et al.*—Motion for judgment denied.

*In the matter of the petition of Joseph Schultz for sale of real estate.*—Order appointing referee to inquire into the facts on the case and the law of several touching real estate belonging to non-resident minors, and filing ballot-boxes—THE MATTER OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE BALLOT-BOXES.

*James Bowne vs. Fernando Wood, et al.*—Yesterday Mr. Judge Mitchell made a motion to have this case referred to take proof on motion, and examine the Mayor. Yesterday an order to show cause was made, returnable this day, to show cause why the motion should not be granted. Mr. Judge Roosevelt, after hearing counsel on both sides, decided that the motion should be granted, and that the case be referred to Hon. Samuel Jones, to take proof and report. Mr. Judge Roosevelt said that he had no doubt that the Mayor was a proper party to be examined, and that the motion should be made in that county; but no objection was made to its being heard here, and it is not between the above parties, but by the above plaintiff against his attorney who resides here, and might, therefore, be entitled in the matter of the attorney.

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Judge Whiting said that questions of fact would arise, and that the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, till the change authorizing the appointing of the ballot-boxes. Mr. Whiting said that since the commencement of this suit he had seen a ballot-box far superior to the one adopted, which was offered for $5, while those which were adopted are dropping to pieces, and yet cost $15.

It was decided to leave the papers with his Honor, who will decide the motion in the morning, prior to the hearing of the motion to show cause. His Honor thought that he had the power to grant an order for the examination of the Mayor on the motion to dissolve the injunction in regard to the merits of the case, but doubted the legality of an order to examine him on extraneous matters.

The following answer of Mr. Jollie was yesterday served:

ANSWER.

The defendant, Samuel C. Jollie, for answer to the plaintiffs complaint, says:

*First*—This defendant admits that the act known as the Metropolitan Police act charged upon said Board of Police the duty of providing ballot-boxes for all general and special and charter elections in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

*Second*—This defendant admits that Simeon Draper, the former President of said Board, and one of said Commissioners, offered the resolution in said complaint set out, for providing the ballot-boxes required by said law; but he denies that no advertisement was ever published under said resolution; on the contrary, he avers, on his own knowledge, that an advertisement was published under said resolution in three public daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, viz., the New-York *Daily Tribune* the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and the New-York *Daily Express*—a copy whereof is as follows:

The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Board.

GEO. W. BERRIE, Chief Clerk pro tem.

And defendant says, that in consequence of said advertisement several persons offered to supply ballot-boxes under said law, and that this defendant, among others, made a proposition to supply ballot-boxes; that several others furnished the Committee of said Board with specimens of the ballot-boxes they proposed to manufacture and furnish for said purposes, and this defendant, also, furnished a specimen of his ballot-box.

*Third*—This defendant admits the contract as stated and set out in the plaintiff's complaint, and admits that James W. Nye, one of said Commissioners, reported in favor of making a contract with this defendant for the supply by this defendant to said Board, of ballot-boxes of the pattern exhibited by said defendant; and he avers, on information and belief, that said report of said Nye and said Committee was adopted by said Board.

*Fourth*—Defendant says that he has in all things complied with his said contract, and has manufactured and delivered under the same the whole of the said ballot-boxes; but whether they need or require the whole of the same at any one election this defendant is ignorant, and he is advised that the same is wholly immaterial to him.

*Fifth*—This defendant denies that he ever represented to said Committee, or to said Board, that he ever had a patent for said glass ballot-boxes, but on the contrary he says that he had applied for a patent therefor, and had the same stamped upon the frame of said ballot-box; but he avers that the said contract was not made with him on account of the application for a patent, but on the ground of the superiority of said ballot-box over all others presented to said Committee or to said Board. And he denies that said Nye and Chotwell consented to said contract on the ground, or for the reason, that they believed that this defendant had a patent for said ballot-box.

*Sixth*—This defendant, on his own knowledge, denies that said ballot-boxes can be furnished or manufactured, or procured to be made for four dollars and a half each, or for any price or sum less than, or any sum great; and he denies that they are worth not more than five dollars a piece; but, on the contrary, he avers that the actual cost of the manufacture of said ballot-boxes was more than five dollars a piece, but he is advised that it is immaterial to this action what it cost to make or furnish said boxes.

*Seventh*—Defendant denies, on his own knowledge, that Benjamin Wood procured the said boxes to be made at a cost of less than five dollars each, or that he was the real party to the said contract; or that the name of this defendant was only used as a cover therefor; or that the said defendant, Fernando Wood, was cognizant of the arrangement, or any arrangement between the said Jollie, this defendant, and said Benjamin, or was in any way interested in said contract. But, on the contrary, this defendant says, that he was the real and only party interested in said contract, and that his name was used herein, because he was the real inventor of said ballot-box; and that so far from Fernando Wood having any interest in said contract, this defendant says that he never saw said Fernando Wood until the 15th day of August, the time the contract for said ballot-boxes was made, and then only in the presence of the Committee; and that said Benjamin, or any of them, had no interest whatever in said contract, nor was there any arrangement between this defendant and said Benjamin Wood in reference to said contract.

*Eighth*—Defendant denies, that on the 9th of November, instant, he had assigned his said contract, or his interest therein, to Benjamin Wood, or Fernando Wood, or to any person for their benefit or the benefit of either of them; or that the same was done for the purpose or with a view of covering up, in any way, the said fraudulent transactions, or for the purpose of covering up or concealing any transaction in reference to said contract.

*Ninth*—This defendant denies that said contract was a fraudulent one; or that Fernando Wood is, or was, in any way, either directly or indirectly, interested in the said contract; but, on the contrary, he avers on his own knowledge that said Fernando Wood has not now, and never had, any interest, either directly or indirectly, in said contract, or in any profit to be derived therefrom.

*Tenth*—This defendant says that the iron castings attached to each box, if they weigh but twenty-five pounds, at four cents per pound would amount to but one dollar and four cents, but he avers of his own knowledge that said castings cost more than four cents per pound. He also admits from an arithmetical calculation that 4,000 of said ballot-boxes at $5 each would amount to but $20,000, while 4,000 at $15 each would amount to $60,000; but he is advised and believes that said statement in the complaint is wholly and totally irrelevant and immaterial.

*Eleventh*—And this defendant in further answer to the said complaint says the same is without any equity; that he, this defendant, for the purpose of preventing frauds at election, spent much time and made great efforts to discover and invent the form and construction of a glass box—that while it was transparent should have sufficient strength for the purpose of a ballot box—and sent them for use in 1856 to San Francisco, where they were used and proved satisfactory; and says that he made the contract with the said Board of Police Commissioners, not only in his own name, but that he was the only inventor thereof, and that the price to be paid him therefor was in a fair remuneration for the expense of manufacture, including cost of material, labor, rent, carriage, breakage of glass, and time and trouble in experimenting and in perfecting the said invention.

And as to all other matters in said complaint contained not herein before specifically admitted or denied, he says he has no sufficient information in relation thereto to form a belief.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for defendant, Jollie.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—Samuel C. Jollie, the defendant above named, being sworn, says that he has heard read the above answer, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information or belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE.

Sworn before me, this 21st of November, 1857.

WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

**SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.**

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

*Alexander Hitchcock vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—This well-known case, for the recovery of insurance for some muskets on board the *Victory*, was brought up a day or two since. Yesterday, as the case was about proceeding, it was ascertained that one of the jurors was a German, and could not understand a word of English. This of course put a stop to the case, and the juror was excused for the remainder of the Term.

**COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 27.**

Before Justices Osborn and Monell.

No Court having been held on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, there was an extra session yesterday at which the forty-two prison cases, three suspended cases, and eight bail cases, which had been placed on the calendar since Tuesday, were disposed of. The Court met at the usual hour, 9 A. M., and adjourned two hours and a half afterwards.

The first case occupied a great while. It was that of Matthew J. Clough, who committed an assault and battery upon Charles S. Spencer, residing at No. 65 West Twenty-third-street, Nov. 17. Mr. Spencer charged the defendant with perjury in making a statement in Judge White's Court which conflicted with what he had previously sworn to; the defendant in return called the complainant a liar, and while the latter was leaving the Court-room struck him a violent blow in the face. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, and Clough was finally fined $50 and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Patrick Ryan was found guilty of stealing a load of lumber, valued at $40 cents, from the stable of Reuben Masterton, No. 127 Christie-street, Nov. 26. [illegible]—Where is your stable? *Witness*—At No. 127 Christie-st. *Counsel*—Of what measure taken from there sometimes don't you? *Witness*—No. *Counsel*—There are stables near yours? *Witness*—No. *Judge Osborn*—I guess you'd better let him alone. [To witness] Do you know this man? *Witness*—Yes, I caught him at the same thing some time ago. [illegible] *Judge Osborn*—Why don't you hang him? *Judge Monell*—It may be a mistake, but I guess he took it and he ought to be shot. *Judge Osborn*—I shall [illegible] to the utmost. [To prisoner] What have you to say to the charge? If he's acquitted, ought he to go to the City Prison? *Judge Osborn*—Well, there's no other place to send him to. [To prisoner] You are sentenced to the City Prison for [illegible] days.

Joseph Jackson, [illegible] was released.

Judge Whiting said that questions of fact would arise, and that the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, till the change authorizing the appointing of the ballot-boxes. Mr. Whiting said that since the commencement of this suit he had seen a ballot-box far superior to the one adopted, which was offered for $5, while those which were adopted are dropping to pieces, and yet cost $15.

It was decided to leave the papers with his Honor, who will decide the motion in the morning, prior to the hearing of the motion to show cause. His Honor thought that he had the power to grant an order for the examination of the Mayor on the motion to dissolve the injunction in regard to the merits of the case, but doubted the legality of an order to examine him on extraneous matters.

The following answer of Mr. Jollie was yesterday served:

ANSWER.

The defendant, Samuel C. Jollie, for answer to the plaintiffs complaint, says:

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SAMUEL C. JOLLIE.

Sworn before me, this 21st of November, 1857.

WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

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Joseph Jackson, [illegible] was released.

William O'Brien stole a vest, worth $2, hanging outside of Samuel E. Hull's clothing store, No. 217 Greenwich-street, Nov. 22. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

John McGowan was found guilty of petit larceny, with which Galvin Germanger charged him. *Judge Osborn*—That boy looks as if he wanted taking care of. Take him to the House of Refuge.

Charles Hildebrand, charged with an assault and battery on his wife Mary, was discharged because the witness failed to appear. So were a great many others.

Jeremiah Harris, colored, pleaded guilty to stealing a shawl, Nov. 23, from Charles A. Maverick. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Charles Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, preferred against him by Peter Mullin. Judge Osborn inquired whether there were any extenuating circumstances? There were none. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Daniel Kafen was charged with stealing some wearing apparel from Michael Carey, Nov. 23. He was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

John McManus appeared at the bar with a black eye, charged with an assault and battery on Officer Joseph Knight, of the Sixth Precinct Police, Nov. 23. The officer did not want to press his charge, but the prisoner had also committed an assault on Officer McKay. The latter said McManus was fighting with a man who ran to him (the officer) for protection. The prisoner followed him, was disorderly, and the officer arrested him. He resisted and struck the officer, who used his club upon him. *Judge Osborn*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner* (sobbing)—I serves rags. An old woman stood beside the prisoner weeping, and apparently very much distressed. *Judge Brennan*—His old mother there is dependent upon him for support. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say, Judge? *Judge Brennan*—Give him 10 days in the City Prison; acquaintances poor old mother. *Judge Osborn*—That isn't half enough; still, rather than have Court adjourned, [illegible] and the prisoner get off without any punishment, send him to the City Prison for 10 days. McManus was taken into the prison. The old woman still stood wringing her hands and weeping. "Tell that woman to go home," said Judge Osborn. "Why, she's a prisoner," said the Clerk. *Judge Osborn*—Is she the mother of the last prisoner? *Clerk*—No. *Judge Brennan*—That's a sell. *Judge Osborn*—Why didn't you tell us that before? He ought to be brought back now and sent up for two months.

Robert Davis and Catharine Davis were charged with committing an assault and battery on Officer Stevenson, of the Seventh District Police, Nov. 23. Robert was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. Catharine was acquitted.

The case of John Keefe, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Thomas Depew, of the Seventh District, Nov. 23, was discontinued on Dep.

Frederick Coleman was employed by Robt. Welsh, he said, to carry a barrel of lager bier from one place to another, and refused to pay him as much for the job as he had agreed; a quarrel ensued, and the prisoner assaulted him. The cause was adjourned to Thursday, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

**KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Nov. 27.**

Before Judge Moore and Aldermen Stoothoff and Bunker.

In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Wm. Preston, indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

Thomas Brown, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was permitted to depart upon his own recognizance.

Wm. Eagan, indicted for larceny, was found guilty.

James Blakely was found guilty upon an indictment for assault and battery, with intent to kill an officer of the Second Precinct Police, while duly executing him to the mayor of the Court. When the Jury returned, they stood 11 for conviction; the first who stood out was in favor of rendering a verdict of simple assault and battery. Rather than stay out all night, the matter was compromised, and a recommendation to mercy was accordingly made.

Wm. Smith was convicted of grand larceny, for stealing $35. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOOD NEWS IS OF LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—Considerable excitement was lately caused at Ontonagon by the arrival of a party of Indians from the head waters of the Menominee, bringing with them some remarkably fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz. They represented that the country was rich with the same species of mineral. Some of the leading mining men of Ontonagon, after examining the specimens, formed an agreement with the Indians to guide them to the place from which they procured the specimens, and also to keep the matter a secret for the present.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets....Carefully reported for the N. Y. York Times.**

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of Wednesday 22,643 bbls. Flour; 194,165 bushels Wheat; 6,963 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats; 500 pkgs. Provisions; 26 bbls. Whisky and 16 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 @ 7 06 ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron is still selling in Philadelphia at $30 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 800 bags, at from 9c. @ 10¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Other kinds are in slack request, and are heavy

# The Administration and Pretended Reform.

Mayor Wood proceeded from this topic to a violent assault upon the State Legislature and its acts of late Winter. He denounced the general Reform measures which were sanctioned by those acts,—held up to censure the authority given by the State to expend two millions of dollars upon the Central Park, and called for the immediate repeal of the Police Reform law. He declared that every member of this Common Council to instruct all his views, and his means of doing good and gaining the confidence of the citizens of New-York have been abundant. There have been other sources of information open to him, and he has had no temptation to be otherwise than well informed. Common Council to instruct all his views, and his means of doing good and gaining the confidence of the citizens of New-York have been abundant. There have been other sources of information open to him, and he has had no temptation to be otherwise than well informed.

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The speech of Mayor Wood, which was the principal feature of the meeting, was picked up from the floor by Mr. Stebbins, and read to the Board. It was as follows:

"We, undersigned, however, from what we believe to be good authority, that the remarks of Mayor Wood's against proclamation were strongly and openly condemned, not only by the President, but by members of the Cabinet; and we are quite confident that no member, or friend of the Administration, can defend, or see those sentiments fastened upon the Democratic Party or incorporated into the Democratic creed. Mr. Wood himself seems to have a very thorough conviction that he has nothing to hope from the party which has hitherto succeeded in using for its own advantage. He accordingly declared on Monday night his desire that the contest should be decided upon purely personal grounds. As the meeting last night, it is true, he made an effort to obtain the ground and to make his contest for the Mayoralty a matter of party expediency and obtain at this personal proposal, rather than support a matter of party expediency, only succeeded in rallying the most [illegible] Democrats to his support. This step, at this late day, indicates [illegible] to be [illegible] to be [illegible] to be

# The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3,552. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

**Proceedings in Congress To-day—Reception of the Nicaragua Minister—The Mexican Question.**

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, Mr. Clingman, of North-Carolina, introduced a resolution calling upon the President to furnish the House with the correspondence relative to the recognition of the Government of Walker in Nicaragua.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House with a statement of the number of acres of land granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the number of acres sold by said Company.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT.

COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

LA GRANGE,

GARDINI,

THALBERG

and VIEUXTEMPS.

MISS MILNER,

MR. PERRING,

and other distinguished Artists.

The second act of

IL TROVATORE.

LA GRANGE,

BOSANQUI,

BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.

GRAND CONCERT

VIEUXTEMPS

MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING.

Vieuxtemps Bishop

Miss MILNER Thalberg

LA GRANGE

GARDINI

BOSANQUI

GASSIER.

SOMNAMBULA.

LA SONNAMBULA.

LA GRANGE Miss Carroll

Sig. Labocetta

Sig. Gassier

Sig. Fortini

To conclude with the Last Act of

LA SONNAMBULA.

Music by Verdi.

Signor La Grassa

Signor Gassier

Signore Morra

Mlle. Daire

Signor Rinaldi

GRAND BALLET

Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Dancers,

SIGNORE TERESA ROSITA

and

Signor Fiorello Bellini,

will appear in a Divertissement.

The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy, EDMUNDS'S, 424 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Building, and at the Box Office of the Academy, Lafayette Building.

MR. EDWIN FORREST

WILL PERFORM

THIS EVENING, the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Prices: List entirely suspended.

Private Boxes, Parquette, Balcony and First Circle Seats, extra. Family Circle, Private Boxes, from $6 to $25.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

WONDERFUL RAVELS.

JOCKO,

THE CELEBRATED PERFORMING ORANG OUTANG OF THE

EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE,

Positively last appearance of

MADAME ZOBEDA,

Children 25 cents.

Upper Boxes (entrance to Upper C.), 25 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

GRAND BENEFIT,

GABRIEL ANTOINETTE and MARIETTA

LAFOSSETTA,

GASSIER,

BATTERIES P. STEVENS, Nov. 28, 1857,

At the Office of the Department, No. 13 Chatham-st.

The Annual Election for Trustees of the Fund will be held at the office of the Department, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN S. GILES,

Secretary.

BENJ. F. EDWARD,

Chief Engineer.

Office of the Department, No. 13 Chatham-st.

WILLIAM WALLACE,

Secretary.

No. 239 Broadway,

and at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½,

First appearance in America of

Mlle. CARROLL,

The first appearance in this city of Sig. BIGNARDI,

and the first time at Niblo's of Signor LORENZO,

Who has kindly consented to close the part of Raimbaut.

In forming a Company in America for his world-renowned Equestrian Troupe, Mr. DAN RICE has been unable to meet with the number of Ballet Dancers he may have made with the members of Niblo's Garden, by which a

GRAND BALLET

Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Dancers,

SIGNORE TERESA ROSITA

and

Signor Fiorello Bellini,

will appear in a Divertissement.

The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy, EDMUNDS'S, 424 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Building, and at the Box Office of the Academy, Lafayette Building.

MR. EDWIN FORREST

WILL PERFORM

THIS EVENING, the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Price: List entirely suspended.

Private Boxes, Parquette, Balcony and First Circle Seats, extra. Family Circle, Private Boxes, from $6 to $25.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

WONDERFUL RAVELS.

JOCKO,

THE CELEBRATED PERFORMING ORANG OUTANG OF THE

EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE,

Positively last appearance of

MADAME ZOBEDA,

Children 25 cents.

Upper Boxes (entrance to Upper C.), 25 cents.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDYARD, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTZ & MOSS.

Continuation of the fourth sale of

JOHN R. GRENIN'S FURS,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28,

Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

The Catalogue is so arranged, that from 10 to 11 o'clock will be devoted to the sale of gentlemen's furs; from 11 to 12 ladies' real mink sets; from 12 to 1, real Russia sable sets; and from 1 to 6 P. M., a general assortment. As this rule will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.

Notice.—The saleroom is comfortably heated.

THE SALE OF FURS

BY IRVING & WATKINS,

Which was to have taken place on

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25,

was postponed on account of Evacuation Day, until SATURDAY, Nov. 28,

THIS DAY,

When they will positively be sold.

The sale consists of every variety and description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

The sale commences at precisely 11 o'clock. Ladies please call and examine this superb collection of elegant furs.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

Salesroom No. 152 Chambers-st.,

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

SMOKING CHAMBER, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

R. K. & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 152 Chambers st., their entire stock of richly ornamented pier, mantel, side-wall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture; also 500 choice engravings, paintings in oil and pastile, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or city, as the goods are very new, and the styles of the most fashionable. The above will be sold at the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

Sampson & Luckett, Auctioneers

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AND COSTLY HOUSE FURNISHING articles, magnificent gas-wood piano-forte, clock rooms, with the entire splendid furniture of a FIFTH-AVENUE RESIDENCE.

WESTCOTT & SUDDLEY, General Auctioneers for the sale of elegant modern goods, household furniture, &c., will sell at their spacious warerooms, No. 379 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel,) on MONDAY, (December) Nov. 30th, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture, &c., from the first class residence No. 188 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This house has been recently furnished, and in first-class throughout, a rare opportunity for purchasers who desire rich and costly furniture. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house.

Contents of the house consist in part of double and single satin rosewood parlor furniture, carved and satin brocade silk velvet, comprising four full suits all made to order three months ago; two rich carved rosewood piano-fortes, with all the modern improvements, Egyptian tapestry cabinet, Turkish chairs and lounges to match in tapestry, reception chairs in tapestry, 3-ply velvet carpets, with corresponding stair carpets, mirror backs, rich carved center, sofa and pier tables; two elegant massive mirrors with ormolu frames, three large splendid pier mirrors, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rich embroidered curtains, lady's French secretary marble top centre-tables, consoles in Buhl work, costly Sevres and Bronze ornaments, rich china dinner and tea services, spoons, forks, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and amber cut-glass, rich China; two superb gilt bedsteads with a large quantity, not mentioned, of parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock without regard to weather.

P. C. BARNEY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Beaver-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales at private residences and at the Merchants' Exchange Board. In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his customers, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Board. Catalogues will be issued containing all REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without reference to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEDYARD & CO., Auctioneers, Office 36 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry Wilton carpets, rosewood parlor suits covered in green plush, rosewood easy chairs covered in rep, with lyre front, carved rosewood centre tables, rosewood sofas covered in green rep, with lyre backs, mahogany rocking chairs covered in dark patterned rep, mahogany and rosewood bureaus, mahogany and rosewood sofas, mahogany and rosewood chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in dark patterned rep and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood bureaus, mahogany and rosewood sofas, mahogany and rosewood chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in dark patterned rep and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood bureaus, gilt frame-mantel and pier glasses, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, a large assortment of bellows, 3 dozen of which will be sold at 9 o'clock sale. 3 dozen of bellows sold at 9 o'clock sale. 3 dozen of bellows sold at 9 o'clock sale. 3 dozen of bellows

# THE MAYORALTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

...speakers and by the Press, because at a meeting in Tammany Hall he had presented a weapon in the shape of a cane that had been presented to Preston S. Brooks by the people of South Carolina after his conflict with the bleeder of the South in the Senate of the United States. He regretted that he had done so, because Mr. Brooks was dead, and the dead should be permitted to rest; and if he was to be found fault with at all it should be remembered that the man who rose to an insult is likely to go further in doing so than the other in giving it. But he had still another difficulty to lay before them. In that same speech he had ventured to speak of the *Express*, and that provocation to speak of the *Express* was the misrepresentation of his remarks that had been published by the reporters of the *Herald*. He had not seen the misrepresentation; when he saw in the *Express* a violent attack upon himself made by Mr. Brooks in his speech at the Academy of Music, he had asked a friend whether or no he should demand satisfaction of Mr. Brooks. He did so, because he was not conscious of having given Mr. Brooks any occasion for such an attack. He was relieved from such a course by the represent